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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.  
Washington, September 15, 1800.

## PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish a General Stamp-Office."

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now established at the seat of government, in the city of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whole management the collection of the stamp duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly countermarked, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every five or piece of vellum, an parchment, or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed, any or either of the instruments or writings following to wit,

Any certificate of naturalization.  
Any license to practice, or certificate of the admission, or of the removal of any cancellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.

Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient discharge in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.

Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services).

Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services).

Any charter party, bottomry or respondentia bond.

Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will, or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions other than to the wife, children or grand children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall exceed the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.

When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars, and for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of

Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars.

Any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish, for the use of the United States, or some particular state.

Any bond, bill single or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note (other than any recognizance, bill, bond or other obligation, or contract, made to or with the United States, or any state, or for their use respectively; and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty).

Below twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Below one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Below five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

And if above one thousand dollars, *Provided*, That any bonds or notes shall be payable or or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to one, two-fifth parts of the duty aforesaid.

Below twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Below one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Below five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Below one thousand dollars.

For foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country.

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each bill.

Any note or bill of lading or writing, or receipt in nature thereof for goods or merchandise to be exported.

If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state.

If from the United States to any foreign port or place.

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each bill.

Any rates issued by the bank now established which may be hereafter established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the banks as shall agree to an annual composition of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such banks, to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar.

On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

On all notes above five hundred dollars, Any profit or other natural aid.

Any letter of attorney, except for an inland person, or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war.

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels delivered for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer).

Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States or of any state or other bank.

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred dollars.

If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

That the power of the supervisors of the revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will cease and determine from and after six months from the date hereof, to wit, on the last day of February 1801.

III. That, if any person shall, after the last day of February 1801, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment paper, marked or stamped by the supervisors of the revenue, upon which matter or thing, charged with duty, shall have been written or printed, they may at any time within the space of fifty days after the said last day of February 1801, bring or send such vellum, parchment and paper, unto some office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper duly stamped, in pursuance of the act herein before recited. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring or send to be brought unto some office of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

IV. And for the convenience of those persons who may be inclined to have their own vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a list, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps, or marks, which are desired to be thereon affixed, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp Office, and there properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the same supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the Treasury, at Washington the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,  
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(L.S.)

(OFFICIAL COPY.)

CONVENTION,  
BETWEEN THE  
FRENCH REPUBLIC,  
AND THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Premier Consul of the French Republic in the name of the people of France and the President of the United States of America, equally desirous to terminate the differences which have arisen between the two States; have respectively appointed their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat upon those differences and to terminate the same; that is to say, the Premier Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the people of France, has appointed for the Plenipotentiaries of the said republic, the Citizens Joseph Buonaparte ex-Ambassador at Rome and Counsellor of State; Charles Pierre Claret Fleuriu, member of the National Institute, and of the Board of Longitude, of France, and Counsellor of State, President of the Section of the Marine; and Pierre Louis Roederer, member of the National Institute of France, and Counsellor of State, President of the Section of the Interior; and the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, has appointed for their plenipotentiaries, Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, William Richardson Davie, late governor of the state of North Carolina, and William Vans Murray, Minister resident of the United States at the Hague; who, after having exchanged their full powers, and after full mature discussion of the respective interests, have agreed on the following articles.

Article 1. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the French Republic and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of 6th February 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of 14th of November 1788, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed: the parties will negotiate further on these subjects at a convenient time, and until they may have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and conventions shall have no operation, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows.

Art. 3. The public ships which have been taken on one part and the other, or which may be taken before the exchange or ratifications, shall be restored.

Art. 4. Property captured and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications (contraband goods destined to an enemy's port excepted) shall be mutually restored on the following proofs of ownership: viz. The proof on both sides with respect to merchant ships, whether armed or unarmed, shall be a passport in the form following:

"To all who shall see these presents, GREETING:

"It is hereby made known that leave and permission has been given to the matter and commander of the ship called \_\_\_\_\_ of the town of \_\_\_\_\_ and bound for \_\_\_\_\_ and laden with \_\_\_\_\_ after that his ship has been visited and before sailing, he shall make oath before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the subjects of the \_\_\_\_\_ act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents, as likewise that he will keep, and cause to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a list signed and witnessed, containing the names and surnames, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ship, and of all who shall embark on board her; whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine, and in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall show this present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during this voyage; and he shall carry the colors, arms and ensigns of the French Republic, or the United States, during his voyage. In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and put the seal of our arms thereunto, and caused the same to be counter-signed by \_\_\_\_\_ at the day of \_\_\_\_\_ anno Domini,

And this passport will be sufficient, without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding; which passport shall not be deemed requisite to have been renewed or recalled, whatever number of voyages the said ship may have made, unless the said ship have returned home within the space of a year. Proof, with respect to the cargo, shall be certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the said, and whether it is bound, so that the forbidden and contraband goods may be distinguished by the certificates; which certificates shall have been made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form of the country. And if such passport or certificates, or both shall have been destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, their deficiency may be supplied by such other proofs of ownership, as are admissible by the general usage of nations. Proofs with respect to other than merchant ships, shall be the commission they bear.

This article shall take effect from the date of the signature of the present convention. And if, from the date of the signature, any property shall be condemned contrary to the intent of the said convention, before the knowledge of this stipulation shall be obtained, the property so condemned, shall, without delay, be restored or paid for.

Art. 5. The debts contracted by one of the two nations, with individuals of the other, or by the individuals of one, with the individuals of the other, shall be paid, or the payment may be prosecuted in the same manner, as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two States. But this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed on account of captures or confiscations.

Art. 6. Commerce between the parties shall be free. The vessels of the two nations, and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in the respective ports, as those of the nation the most favored; and in general, the two parties shall enjoy in the ports of each other, in regard to commerce and navigation, the privileges of the most favored nation.

Art. 7. The citizens and inhabitants of the United States, shall be at liberty to dispose by testament, donation, or otherwise, of their goods, movable and immovable, holden in the territory of the French Republic, in Europe, and the citizens of the French Republic shall have the same liberty with regard to goods, movable and immovable, holden in the territory of the United States, in favor of such persons as they shall think proper.

The citizens and inhabitants of either of the two countries, who shall be heirs of goods movable or immovable, in the other, shall be able to succeed *ab intestato*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this provision, contested or impeded, under any pretext whatever; and the said heirs, whether such by particular title, or *ab intestato*, shall be exempt from every duty whatever, in both countries. It is agreed that this article shall in no manner derogate from the laws, which either state may now have in force, or hereafter may enact, to prevent emigration; and also that in case the laws of either of the two states should restrain strangers from the exercise of the rights of property, with respect to real estate, such real estate may be sold, or otherwise disposed of, to citizens or inhabitants of the country where it may be, and the other nation shall be at liberty to enact similar laws.

Art. 8. To favor commerce on both sides, it is agreed, that in case a war should break out between the two nations, which God forbid, the term of six months after the declaration of war, shall be allowed to the merchants, and other citizens and inhabitants respectively, on one side and the other, during which time they shall be at liberty to withdraw themselves with their effects and movables, which they shall be at liberty to carry, send away and sell, as they please, without the least obligation; nor shall their effects, much less their persons, be seized, during such term of six months; on the contrary, passports which shall be valid for a time necessary for the return, shall be given to them for their vessels and the effects which they shall be willing to send away, or carry with them; and such passports shall be a safe conduct against all insults and prizes which privateers may attempt against their persons and effects. And if any thing be taken from them, or any injury done to them, or their effects by one of the parties, their citizens or inhabitants, within the term above prescribed, full satisfaction shall be made to them on that account.

Art. 9. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation, to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies, which they may have in public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

Art. 10. It shall be free for the two contracting parties to appoint commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside in France and the United States. Either party may except such place as may be thought proper, from the residence of these agents. Before any agent shall exercise his functions, he shall be accepted in the usual forms, by the party to whom he is sent; and when he shall have been accepted and furnished with his exequatur, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives of the similar agents of the most favored nations.

Art. 11. The citizens of the French Republic shall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands, cities and towns of the United States, no other or greater duties or imposts, of whatever nature soever they may be, or by what name soever called, than those which the nations most favored are, or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation & commerce, whether in passing from one port in the said states to another, or in going to and from the same from and to any part of the world, which the said nations do or shall enjoy. And the citizens of the United States shall re-



ciprocally enjoy in the territories of the French Republic in Europe, the same privileges and immunities, as well for their property and persons, as for what concerns trade, navigation and commerce.

Art. 12. It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandise (contraband goods always excepted) from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandise, with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports and places of those who are enemies of both or of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy forementioned, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same power, or under several; unless such ports or places shall be actually blockaded, beleagued, or invested.

And whereas it frequently happens, that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either blockaded, beleagued, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel, in such circumstances, may be turned away from such port or place, but the ship shall not be detained, nor any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually beleagued, blockaded or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place, with her cargo, nor if found therein after the redoubt and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

Art. 13. In order to regulate what shall be deemed contraband of war, there shall be comprised under that denomination, gun powder, salt-petre, petards, match, ball, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberds, swords, belts, pistols, holsters, cavalry saddles and furniture, cannon, mortars, their carriages and beds, and generally, all kinds of arms, ammunition of war, and instruments fit for the use of arms; all the above articles, whenever taken are deemed to be contraband, and just objects of confiscation, but the vessel in which they are laden, and the residue of the cargo, shall be considered free, and not in any manner subjected to the prohibited goods, whether belonging to the same, or a different owner.

Art. 14. It is hereby stipulated that free ships shall give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board free ships, with this effect, that although they be enemies to either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemy.

Art. 15. On the contrary it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the citizens of either party, on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, or their citizens, shall be confiscated without distinction of goods, contraband or not contraband, in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandises as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or even after such declaration, if so be it were done without knowledge of such declaration; so that the goods of the citizens of either party, whether they be of the nature of such as are prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy, before the war, or after the declaration of the same, without the knowledge of it, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay, to the proprietors, demanding the same; but so as that if the said merchandises be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards, to any ports belonging to the enemy.

The two contracting parties agree, that the term of two months being passed after the declaration of war, their respective citizens, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Art. 16. That merchant ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, which shall be bound to a port of

and concerning whose voyage, and the articles of their cargo, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports or roads, not only their passports but likewise their certificates shewing that their goods are not of the quality of those which are specified to be contraband, in the thirteenth article of the present convention.

Art. 17. And that captures on light suspicion may be avoided and injuries hence arising prevented it is agreed that when one party shall be engaged in war, and the other party be neutral, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports similar to that described in the fourth article that it may appear thereby that the ships really belong to the citizens of the neutral party; they shall be valid for any number of voyages; but shall be renewed every year that is, if the ship happens to return some in the space of a year. If the ships are laden, they shall be provided not only with the passports above mentioned, but also with certificates similar to those described in the third article, so that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, any usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. And if it shall not appear from the said certificate that there are contraband goods on board, the ships shall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it shall appear from the certificates, that there are contraband goods on board any such ship, and the commander of the same shall offer to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and the ship shall be at liberty to pursue its voyage, unless the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conveniently be received on board the ship of war or privateer, in which case the ship may be carried into port for the delivery of the same.

If any shall not be furnished with such passport or certificates as are above required for the same, such case may be examined by a proper judge or tribunal, &c. if it shall appear from other documents or proofs, admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens of the neutral party, it shall not be confiscated, but shall be released with her cargo (contraband goods excepted) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the master of a ship, named in the passport, should happen to die or be removed, and any other put in his place, the ship and cargo shall nevertheless be equally secure, and the passport remain in full force.

Art. 18. If the ships of the citizens of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts, or on the high seas, by any ship of war or privateer of the other, for the avoiding of any disorder, the said ships of war or privateers shall remain out of cannon fire, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the forms prescribed in the fourth article. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other examination whatever.

Art. 19. It is expressly agreed by the contracting parties, that the stipulations above mentioned, relative to the conduct to be observed on the sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards the ships of the neutral party, shall be applied only to ships sailing without convoy; and when the said ship shall be convoyed, it being the intention of the parties to observe all the regard due to the protection of the flag displayed by public ships, it shall not be lawful to visit them; but the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, that the ships he convays belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be considered by the respective cruisers as fully sufficient: the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys, ships which shall carry contraband goods defined to an enemy.

Art. 20. In all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained under pretence of carrying to the enemy contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for such of the papers of the vessel as he shall retain, which receipt shall be annexed to a descriptive list of the said papers: and it shall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, chests, trunks, casks, bales or vessels found on board, or remove the smallest part of the goods, unless the lading be brought on shore in presence of the competent officers, and an inventory to be made by them of the said goods. Nor shall it be lawful to sell,

exchange or alienate the same in any manner, unless there shall have been lawful proceeds, and the competent judge or judges shall have pronounced against such goods sentence of confiscation, saving always the ship and the other goods which it contains.

Art. 21. And that proper care may be taken of the vessel and cargo, and embargo prevented, it is agreed, that it shall not be lawful to remove the master, commander or supercargo of any captured ship from on board thereof, either during the time the ship may be at sea after her capture, or pending the proceedings against her, or her cargo, or any thing relative thereto. And in all cases where a vessel of the citizens of either party shall be captured or seized, and held for adjudication, her officers, passengers and crew shall be humanely treated. They shall not be imprisoned or deprived of any part of their wearing apparel, nor of the possession and use of their money, not exceeding for the captain, supercargo and mate five hundred dollars each, and for the sailors and passengers, one hundred dollars each.

Art. 22. It is further agreed, that in all cases, the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either of the parties shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel, without delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

Art. 23. And that more abundant care may be taken for the security of the respective citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war or privateers of either party, all commanders of ships of war and privateers, and all others the said citizens, shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them, and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers before they receive their commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible parties, who have no interest in the said privateer, each of whom together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of seven thousand dollars or thirty six thousand eight hundred and twenty francs, or if such ships be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers in the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, or seventy three thousand six hundred and forty francs, to satisfy all damages and injuries, which the said privateer, or her officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruise, contrary to the tenor of this convention or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct, and further, that in all cases of aggression, the said commission shall be revoked and annulled.

Art. 24. When the ships of war of the contracting parties, or those belonging to their citizens which are armed in war, shall be admitted to enter with their prizes the ports of either of the two parties, the said public or private ships, as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duty either to the officers of the place, the judges or any others; nor shall such prizes, when they come to and enter the ports of either party, be arrested or seized, nor shall the officers of the place make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time & depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew. It is always understood that the stipulations of this article shall not extend beyond the privileges of the most favoured nation.

Art. 25. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any prince or state in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either nation, to sell their prizes or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next port of that prince or state, from which they have received their commissions.

Art. 24. It is further agreed, that both the said contracting parties shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour or conceal or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences.

And all their ships, with the goods or merchandises taken by them into the ports of either of the said parties, shall be seized as far as they can be discovered, and shall be restored to the owners or their factors or agents duly authorized by them, (proper evidence being first given before competent judges for proving the property) even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had good reason to believe, or suspected that they had been piratically taken.

Art. 27. Neither party will intermeddle in the fisheries of the other on its coasts nor disturb the other in the exercise of the rights which it now holds as may acquire on the coasts of Newfoundland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or elsewhere on the American coast, northward of the United States. But the whole and seal fisheries shall be free to both in every quarter of the world.

This convention shall be ratified on both sides in due form, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of six months or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, and they have thereto affixed their seals; declaring nevertheless that the signing in the two languages shall not be brought into precedent nor any way to operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done at Paris the eighth day of Vendemiaire of the ninth year of the French Republic, the thirtieth day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred.

(L. S.) Joseph Buonaparte.  
(L. S.) Oliver Ellsworth.  
(L. S.) Charles Pierre Claret Fievet.  
(L. S.) William R. Davie.  
(L. S.) Pierre Louis Roederer.  
(L. S.) William V. Murray.

Lexington, January 26.

## GRAND FESTIVAL.

In no part of the union has the success of the late Presidential election inspired more real and universal joy, than in the State of Kentucky. Animated by the glorious event, and happy in the late return of our Envoys, and the prospect of Peace, the citizens of Lexington held a meeting on the 19th of this month, in order to concert measures for expressing their emotions on the joyful occasion. At this meeting it was unanimously agreed, that the citizens of Lexington should invite their friends throughout the State, to partake of a GRAND FESTIVAL, at the Factory of Messrs. Edgboro' and Nancarrow, on Thursday the 22nd inst. and measures were immediately adopted for diffusing the invitation as extensively as possible.

The appointed day was peculiarly favourable to our wishes. The serenity of the sky, and the mildness of the weather, were in perfect union with our hearts. Never have we experienced so fine a day in the depth of winter.

At one o'clock the ringing of bells and the beating of drums summoned the charitable guests to a delicious repast. Although the notice was short, yet more than 60 Ladies, and 500 Gentlemen graced the Festival with their presence. No onset of the numerous company had ever witnessed an entertainment so abundant and so splendid. The Building was admirably adapted to the occasion—it was nearly two hundred feet in length, and forty feet wide, & afforded ample room for two elegant ranges of tables. These were covered with nearly Two Hundred dishes of delicious viands, which would have sufficed for fifteen hundred guests. Unrivalled fellow citizen, Col. Hart was appointed President and James Morrison Esq. Vice President, who gave the following TOASTS, which were drunk amidst ten thousand acclamations.

1. The events we celebrate; may they produce universal harmony peace and happiness.

2. The United States of America; as they were the first in adopting a Republican form of Government, so may they be the last in abandoning it.

3. The Federal Constitution; may every public servant make its principles the rule of his actions.

4. The new administration—may the public happiness be its end, and peace, liberty and economy its means.



5. The coalition of the north; may they enforce the principle, "that free bottoms make free goods."

6. Virginia, New York, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee; who have given an unanimous voice in favor of Republicanism.

7. The State of Kentucky; may the Tree of Liberty strike an everlasting root into her fruitful soil.

8. The Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers of Kentucky; may their industry, economy, and ingenuity, render us truly independent of all foreign nations.

9. The Mississippi; success to those public spirited merchants, who are endeavoring to turn our trade into its proper and natural channel.

10. The Transylvania University; may it prove the cradle of Genius and the nursery of Patriots.

11. The memory of George Washington.

12. Benjamin Franklin; may he be held in grateful remembrance as long as science shall enlighten the minds, and Freedom warm the hearts of men.

13. The memory of the Heroes who fell in defence of American liberty.

14. Liberty and Republicanism throughout the World.

15. May the Virtuous and Independent Sons of Switzerland, who have chosen our country as a retreat from the commotions of war, find in the juice of the Kentucky Grape, a solace for all their misfortunes.

16. The Fair of Kentucky; may they grace every Triumph of Republicanism with their approbation.

#### BY THE MANAGER.

By the Managers Messrs. Bailew and Nancarrow—May their extensive Sail Duck Factory—meet due encouragement—prove a source of wealth to themselves and a credit to our State.

The toasts were succeeded by the innocent amusement of the Sprightly Dance, which continued until sunset, when a part of the company adjourned to the tavern of Capt. Pollichwait, where the evening was concluded with an Elegant Ball.

As this Festival was intended not only as an expression of our joyful emotions on the success of Republicanism, and the prospect of Peace, but also with a view of displaying *peaceable republicanism* towards those of our respectable Fellow Citizens who conscientiously differed from us in political opinion, every measure was adopted which could contribute to the attainment of this last, and most desirable object. We are happy in asserting that complete success crowned our exertions: All malignity—all party spirit, was banished—The most sincere harmony—the most cordial good humor and friendship, animated every bosom—Not a single irritating expression, or insulting allusion was heard, to damp the festivity of the happy day. May this conciliatory spirit, so happily manifested in Kentucky, be fostered by a mild administration, and pervade every part of the Union.

† The inhabitants of Lexington were amongst the first, in informing, and will be the last in forgetting the Union has defiled in this ill-fated Character? They considered his NAME ALONE as his best eulogy.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, vice Oliver Ellsworth, resigned.  
Samuel Dexter, Secretary of the Treasury, vice Oliver Wolcott, resigned.

#### BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

##### CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.

Fortune yet favors the arms of Pashaw Oglou. After having defeated the united Pashas, in several battles, his army, which is to greatly augmented as to cause the utmost inquietude for the fate of the empire, is rapidly marching towards Belgrade. The Pasha of that city is making every possible disposition and strong reinforcements have now been sent him for its defence—but it is much feared, all opposition will prove fruitless.

October 11.

A great number of troops, within this 8 or 10 days, have been embarked, which are computed at 1500 men, and which are to go to Jaffa, conveyed by three frigates.

The last letters from the camp of the Grand Viceroy, mentions that they are waiting the arrival of an English army, which is to make a descent on the coast of Egypt, whilst the army of the Grand Viceroy will attempt to push the desert, to attack Belbeys and El-Arid. Although the Ottoman army has received considerable reinforcements, it is not believed they will be able to accomplish the passing of the desert, the French having erected on the frontiers, such fortifications as will prevent their march. We

have besides certain news that Gen. Menou has succeeded in forming a certain number of battalions, composed of Greeks, Jews and natives. It is also said that the Beys of Upper Egypt have furnished some detachments of Mamelukes, which has not a little contributed to consolidate the inhabitants of the Delta in favor of the French.

##### ROME, October 12.

Cardinal Ruffo is organizing here a levy en masse. The Neapolitan troops encamped at Fregene, it is said are about to march for Tuscany. The Holy Father has ordered 20,000 Piaffers distributed among them by way of present. A courier dispatched by General Sommariva has arrived, requesting succour for Tuscany, which is menaced with invasion.

##### AUGSBURG, October 12.

##### OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

The Tufcan levy, en masse, directed by Austrian officers, and commanded by Mr. Sommariva, was to have possessed itself of Lunenburg, and a part of the Bolognese territory. Gen. Brune having concentrated his forces on the left bank of the Po, Gen. Dupont marched from Bologna, with a division, dispersed the right en masse, and signified to Mr. M. Sommariva, that if the armed peasants did not return to their homes, that he would enter Tuscany, in order to disarm and punish them for the outrages which they daily committed on the territory occupied by the French army.

The answer not being satisfactory, Gen. Dupont entered Tuscany. He was on the 14th of October, within a day's march of Florence.

Dupont, Lieutenant General, commanding the right wing, to Monsieur, the General commanding in Tuscany, for his Royal Highness, the Grand Duke.

Head-Quarters at  
Pianoro, October 12.

Monsieur General,

The time fixed, allowed you by the General in Chief, Brune, for disbanding and disarming the extraordinary Tufcan Levies, has expired, and you have not yielded to his demand. The levies are not disbanded, they occupy, even still, Saint Leo, Galligione, and several other points of the Gialpine territory. The horrors committed in the Romagna, by the Tufcan insurgents, have been followed by aggressions which have renewed the moment after they have been repressed. They have recently engaged in arms at Saint Pelegrino and Castel Nuovo, and raised contributions within the circle limited for the army.

This state of things has become at once too alarming, and too outrageous for the French army. A decisive measure is necessary. Even the interest is attached to it. The General in Chief has ordered me to effect the disarming this armed multitude, and to take possession of Tuscany.

I announce to you, in consequence, Monsieur General, that I am marching to execute this order.

Signed, DUPONT.

Capture of Florence and Leghorn, by the French.

##### FROM THE OFFICIAL PAPER.

General Brune, by a dispatch of the 10th of October, informs government, that in pursuance of the 2d article of the preliminaries and particular convention of Caligione, he summoned the general commanding Tuscany, for the Grand Duke, to disarm the levy en masse, but that the latter having refused to do so, Lieut. Gen. Dupont entered Florence on the 15th of October, and the General of brigade, Clement, Leghorn, the 16th.

All Tuscany is occupied by the French army. Above 25,000 men of the rising en masse have been dispersed, disarmed and sent back to their several homes. The French troops required nothing more than their reputation to conquer them. Gen. Sommariva, and the corps of the Austrians who were in Tuscany, have retired to Ancona. All the English merchandises found in Tuscany, and particularly at Leghorn, have been confiscated for the benefit of the Republic.

The disarming of these brigands has not been attended with any loss on our side. Our troops have observed the strictest discipline.

##### PARIS, November 9.

It was currently believed that the French had entered Rome—it is reported to be the division of Gen. Pino, composed of 2000 French troops, besides Gialpine, Piedmontese and Italian refugees, which were charged with the expedition.

November 12.

A Prague Gazette mentions that a Con-

gress is to take place at Cicozie, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

An ambassador from Russia, is expected to arrive at Strasbourg, and is to proceed to Lunenburg, or to Paris.

##### LEGHORN, October 28.

The French have not removed any of the officers or agents of the Grand Duke. They have even permitted him to retain on foot, his troops of the line, and two volunteer corps which were raised previous to the entrance of the French troops. The only troops that have been disbanded, are those which were put on duty by the Austrian commandant.

Vessels have no difficulty nor hindrance in getting out of port. But the English Squadron which blockades it will not enter, and capture all Ligurian vessels bound for Genoa.

##### BOLOGNA, November 1.

The French advance towards Peronne. The King of Naples is arming his frontiers. Tuscany, since the entrance of the French, has enjoyed the most perfect tranquility.

Many of the Florentine nobles had fled to Arezzo, which has been neither burnt nor destroyed as report stated. The humanity of the conquerors would not suffer them to injure the place although it well deserved their vengeance.

##### MILAN, November 2.

The Tufcans, who had fled into the city, are halting to return to their country. Tuscany is the subject of general conversation at present. Much is said respecting an expedition against Naples, which there is every reason to believe will be undertaken. The great difference exists with respect to the operations of the Army and the correspondence of the Generals.

##### BOURDEAUX, November 18.

The interruption of all communication with Spain, on account of the epidemic, which has ravaged several parts of that country, prevents the Americans supplying us as they have hitherto done, with cottons and wool. This interruption has consequently, considerably raised the price of those articles, but it will soon cease, as we have certain accounts of the epidemic being considerably on the decline.

##### BALTIMORE, December 27.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Burr, to General Smith, dated New-York, December 16.

"It is highly improbable that I shall have an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson: But if such should be the result, every man who knows me, ought to know that I would utterly disclaim all competition. Be assured that the federal party can entertain no wish for such an exchange. As to my friends, they would honor my views and infuse my feelings by a suspicion that I would submit to be instrumental in counteracting the wishes and expectations of the United States. And I now constitute you my proxy to declare these sentiments if the occasion shall require."

##### LANCASTER, January 10.

##### The Jig up in New-Jersey.

Contrary to the intelligence in our last, it appears that New-Jersey has elected Five Democratical Republicans to the next Congress.

##### ELIZABETHTOWN, (N. J.) Jan. 6.

Complete and accurate return of votes for President and Vice President.

For Thomas Jefferson, 73.  
Aaron Burr, 73.  
John Adams, 65.  
Charles C. Pinckney, 64.  
John Jay, 1.

The commercial relations between the United States of America and Denmark, are daily increasing, and the court of Copenhagen, which hitherto had no minister in this country, has appointed M. de Bucheribsen, minister resident at Wallington.

AGREEABLY to an order of the worshipful court of Fayette county, we the subscribers, will meet at the house of Louis B. Brent in Lexington, on Saturday the 31st inst. at 12 o'clock in order to lease the jail house in said town. Any person inclinable to take said house will attend accordingly.

William Dudley,  
Leonard Tving,  
John C. Richardson,  
Robert Russell,  
Archibald M'Donain,  
Samuel Ayres.

Jan. 24 1801.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on either of the notes given by A. to Samuel Bell, and payable on the first day of October 1802. One is for one hundred and eighty-two pounds, given by Alexander Grant, the other for seventy pounds, given by Benjamin Tucker. As the above notes were given for the payment for land, and as the said Bell, cannot make a good title to the land for which they were given, we are determined not to pay the money unless compelled by law.

Alexander Givens

Benjamin Tucker

Jan. 24, 1801. 43w

WHELAN purchased a parcel of land of Mr. Samuel Beeler, lying on Eagle creek, Scott county, and paid for the same, except twenty-one pounds ten shillings, for which I gave my bond. The land is now disputed—I the above forewarn all persons from purchasing, or taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it until I get a deed for said land, and all disputes are settled, unless compelled by law. The bond I understand is in the hands of a certain Mr. Taylor, agent for a Mr. Watton.

John Ballenger,

11th Dec

January 19th, 1801.

I DO hereby inform the public that I purpose carrying on the trade of BEECHES MAKING, in Lexington, in one end of parson Rankin's house. For the best kind of beech wood, I have five dollars. I also dye the best black, purple—frescoes that have been worn some time, dye the best black. For dyeing black, I have 4/6 for purple the same price—My colors will not fade, by washing through different waters—I will allow any my beeches not to mellow with wet, and that the sewing shall not rise in twelve months.

Joseph Telford.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one brown filly, two years old last spring, no marks, or brands, appraised to \$1.

Montgomery county, Jan. 13, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head of Rockbridge, one Bay Filly, two years old, her mane lies to the near side, trots naturally, about thirteen hands, and a half high, branded on the near side of the jaw, thus N, and on the near thigh, thus O, appraised to \$1.

Levy Simpson.

July 25th, 1800.

##### One Hundred Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing a certain JACOB EINHART, a debtor, who made his escape from the goal of Wallington county, Maryland, on Saturday night, the 3d instant. He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, has light blue eyes, with a defect in one of them, which appears upon close inspection, short, light colored hair, florid complexion, and good teeth—had on a blue furcoat coat, a black clove bodied coat, and a white hat, green on the under side, it is thought unnecessary to describe his clothing particularly, as he may change them. FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who may secure him in any goal on the continent, and give information thereof to the subscriber—or the above reward if brought to the subscriber, in Hagerstown.

JACOB SCHNEELY, Shf. of Washington county, Maryland.

January 5th, 1801.

##### LANDS TO SELL.

At A Reasonable Price, viz.

1236 1/2 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Bear creek, and a branch of State, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many flats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile for cultivation tho' broken, it is intermixed with fine bottom, with a little trouble and a small expense valuable profits may be given from the northern part of the tract. The title is indisputable.

1166 1/2 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river, the tract is about 6000 acres, when reduced to a straight line, the soil is very rich and fertile. The title indisputable.

2367 1/2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of the Kentucky river, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 1/2 miles, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.

6300 acres, of land in several small grants reserved by the State of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

430 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles from which lies about 2 1/2 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lots &c. Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,

High Street Lexington.

##### INFORMATION,

THAT I HAVE COMMENCED

##### TANNING,

IN Springfield, Washington County, and will buy 1 or exchange Leather of any kind for Hides, or tan on the flares. I will tan Hides that weigh above 55lb. green or 25lb. dry as full Leather, for one third, if I receive them this year, or the first month in next.

October 20th, 1800.

Joseph Jeff.



## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### EPICRAM.

LIVE, while you live, the Epicure will say,  
And take the pleasures of the passing day;  
Live while you live, the sacred Preacher cries,  
And give to God each moment as it flies;  
Lord, in my view, let both united be!  
I live in pleasure, when I live to thee.

### ANECDOTE.

When a Turkish ambassador came first to Vienna, to several ladies who paid him a visit, he presented a number of curiosities; but giving to some twice the quantity he gave to others, the former in the triumph of their vanity, causing him to be asked the reason of this preference, were informed, it was because *their mouths were twice as wide as those of their competitors.*

### TO LEASE.

For one or more years,

### A VALUABLE FARM.

OF thirty or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a square log dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. in good repair—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburg.—Also a SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separately.—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES OF WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements periton who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living about four miles from Wallington, on the North fork, a bay mare, about 14 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock S, has a star and fip, both hind feet white, with a scar on the near hind foot, and a lump on the near hind ham, with a number of saddle spots, about fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to 9l.

John Kercheval.

November 8th, 1800.

### TROTTER & SCOTT.

IN addition to their valuable stock on hand have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-house, a large and general assortment of well chosen

### MERCHANDIZE.

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Castings and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Building Cloths, suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1800.

### War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Military appointments in the service of the United States, we announced that their application with all the recommended letters accompanying were confirmed by Great Seal War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will lose the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary at War.

The printers in the different States are requested to give this place in their Gazettes.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A few Tons of Good, Well Cleaned HEMP.

For which MERCHANDIZE, NAILS, or Good DRY SALT, at 12s. per bushel will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1800.

### JUST OPENING,

AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON,

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill, no credit need be asked.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 20th 1800.

### BLANK DEEDS.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN Jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR, AND TOBACCO,

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this State, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that to far from meeting the encouragement due from their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles.—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no cause for suspecting us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

### LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of LAND,

IN Madison county conveyed by Saml. E. Ellitt to Eric Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the fourth side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Coppers lick.—The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Ellitt. They are above Bourbon County, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reedy, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Barldtown, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

Dec. 25th 1800.

C. Beary.

### LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

### LAND,

in different parts of this State,—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Botley.

December 20th, 1800.

### A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN Jun. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, Flour, or

Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment.—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expense. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, no longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

### AN ELEGANT

Additional assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

Just received by

John Jordan jun. & Co. Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

Just received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACLEAN & POYER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Hart, Lexington, the following Valuable

### 25 MEDICINES:

### HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from various kinds of worms and obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in the lungs.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tape or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small map worm, and the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to a tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and constant sleep—Frequent itching in the nose and about the face—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voraciousness—Purging with blood and fecid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of spirits—Slow fever, with faint and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excitable thinness—Tender spots and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

### RECENT CURES.

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 37, Wilkes Street, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, so liberally maketh oath, that the following tracts of land is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed, but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsions fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally deplorable. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects: the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngest they seemed to be confused, and had the appearance of kind, of a day after matter. I repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799. J. SMITH.

### INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermitting Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by their drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and sometimes half a bottle. Their drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, and bring on a dyspepsia, putrid fever, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantities,

is very often failed; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

### THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredients, whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

### PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the Southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion, to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence, and do not never fail to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing bilious colic, winds—flatulency at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

### THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

### DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

### INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

### HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

It is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of narcotics and dissipated pleasures, or females at a certain period of life; bed lying in, &c.

### THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE.

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

### THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

### TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, abating all the acrimonious lime and foulness, which run to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing their root and branch, without giving pain.

### DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum, &c. and the red film on the eye, never failing to cure those mal-dies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

### TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The remedy early discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

### THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of dead Ache, &c. &c.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS' business.

THOMAS REID, Lexington.

12th, January.

I GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been entrusted to my long term of service, and those who wish to be freed from him, that I mean to move him from this State next season, unless they will come forward and enter their notes to the amount of 150, at 3l. payable on more at Christmas in whiffy delivered in Lexington at market price, or Flour delivered in Frankfurt at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the season, or seven the single hen, paid at Christmas 1801—I find money very scarce and difficult to collect, in the reason I wish to move him, the indulgence I have given has caused me to suffer much for money.

Benj. Wharton.

August 28, 1800.

### BLANK BOOKS.

Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.



# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, EXTRA.

MONDAY, January 26, 1801.

## I WISH TO RENT OUT

MY PROPERTY in the Town of Frankfort for five or ten years. It is an excellent stand for Public Business of any kind; and the situation well suited for tavern keeping, being in the most public part of the town, and consisting of a Two Story STONE HOUSE, thirty six feet square, a Garden well inclosed, and a Stable sixty by twenty six feet; there is also adjoining the Stone House, a FRAMED ONE thirty six by twenty four feet, each having the necessary Out Houses. This Property will be convenient for two private families or one tavern keeper—or the Stone House alone with the necessary Out Houses thereto belonging, might be profitably used by keeping private entertainment. As I am anxious to move to the country a bargain may be had.

Wm. Trigg.  
if

January 3d. 1801.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 13th inst. from Redstone fort, a Horse, Saddle and Bridle—the horse is a dark bay, rising four years old, full fifteen hands high, with a small star, and a little white spot on his upper lip, and both hind feet white. Also the same night was stolen from said town (and are probably together) a strawberry roan horse, well made. The subscriber will give any person who will deliver the first mentioned horse to him, living near Redstone fort aforesaid, or to Robert Brenton, near Washington, Kentucky, and secure the thief, the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only, or Twelve Dollars for horse, saddle and bridle, and reasonable charges. It is supposed that the above horses are taken to Kentucky, or Miami. The owner of the roan horse lives in Redstone fort, aforesaid, and will give a handsome reward, probably, for his horse.

John Brooks.  
†3t

November 17th, 1800.

J. H. DAVEISS,  
ATTORNEY,

HAS fixed his permanent residence in Frankfort. His clients may always meet him there, except during the terms of the Lexington, Danville and Baird-town District courts, which he will continue to attend. Letters on business sent by the mail (postage paid) will be punctually attended to.

3m Frankfort, Dec. 1800.

## NOTICE,

THAT Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Bourbon County, will meet on the second Tuesday in February, if fair if not, next fair day at Benjamin Radcliff's, on Strodes creek near Hornbacks mill, in order to take depositions, to perpetuate testimony respecting a pre-emption of 1000 acres, granted to Peter Casey heir at law to Benjamin Casey, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Benjamin Radcliff.

January 9th, 1801.

## N. BURROWES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jourdan, and Messrs. S. & G. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the court house and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former assortment, Hard, Crockery and Glass Wares, also complete sets of China Tea Ware.

N. B. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as I shall shortly start for Philadelphia.

Lexington, 10th May, 1800.

## STRAYED

FROM MY LOT IN LEXINGTON,  
THREE COWS,

THE one white, with a few black marks about her head and fore legs—another black, with a few white marks—and a third red, with a little white. The white Cow, formerly belonged to Maj. Thomas Hall, who lived where Walker Baylor now lives, and the black and white Cow I got of Richard Tomlin, near the same place: it is probable the red and black Cows, may have calved since they strayed. If any person takes up these Cows, and will give me information of it, I will pay all costs and charges.

James Hughes.

Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1800.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

At the Store of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR,  
A Quantity of  
PEACH BRANDY, TWILLED BAGS  
or BAGGING;

For which CASH and MERCHANDISE will be given. We have a Good Assortment and sell cheap.

3t. Lexington, January 10th, 1801.

## MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to be punctual in their payments, or settlements, before the first of March next, further indulgence I cannot give, intending about that time to go to the Eastward, and very likely I shall not return, wishing to go to Europe, I shall expect attention paid to this warning.

PAT. McCULLOUGH.

Who has a very convenient and VALUABLE FARM within two miles of town to rent, about Seventy Acres of Cleared Land, Orchards, Meadows, every building that is needful about a farm, &c. Lexington, 11th Jan. 1801.

## BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,  
May be had at this office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Mays Lick, one dark bay Mare, three years old last spring, has a star and snip, supposed to be fourteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, trots; valued to £10.

ANDREW OBANION.

Madon county, July 1800.



## FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

ANDW. McCALLA & Co.

29th November.

cottf

## TWO STILLS—For Sale

BY the subscriber, at his farm one mile from Lexington.

ROBERT BARR.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this office, by the gross, dozen or single,

## THE KENTUCKY

## POCKET ALMANAC,

For the Year 1801.

Printed on Fine Writing Paper.

Containing (besides the Astronomical calculations common to Almanacs.) The remarkable occurrences during the American Revolution. A list of Officers of the General Government, with salaries annexed: A list of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: A list of the Officers of the Government of Kentucky; The times when the different Courts are held in Kentucky, and the appropriations for the support of the civil list of the General Government for the Year 1800.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD  
THE KENTUCKY (Family)  
ALMANAC,

Which with the above, are the only Almanacs offered for sale in this state, in which the Astronomical calculations are made for the Meridian and Latitude of Kentucky. In all others, the Eclipses the rising and setting of the Sun, the fulls changes and quarters of the Moon and the Moons place in the signs, &c differ materially from truth.



# FLOUR—For Sale.

The Subscriber will contract for a Quantity of  
FLOUR,

Of his own manufacturing, to be delivered at Frankfort, in the months of January, February, March and April next. For terms apply to me, three miles below Lexington.

Tbos. Lewis.

Dec. 31st, 1800;

# RAN AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER,  
ISAAC BROWN,

AN apprentice boy, to the Black Smith's trade, about five feet nine or ten inches high; I suppose him to be about nineteen years of age. Any person delivering him to me, in Lexington, shall have a reward of TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS and no charges paid.

Cbt. Keiser.

12th January, 1801.

N. B. Found on the road between Bourbon and this place, A VICE without a Screw, or any thing but the Stock—it appears to be new.

C. K.

# FOR SALE, A Tract of LAND,

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

Geo. Poyzer.

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

# A LIST OF LETTERS

IN the Post Office of Danville, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

B—William Brownlee, Green Cty.

C—Hugh Caldwell, near Danville.

D—Joshua Davice, Mercer Cty. Wm. Dunn near Danville.

E—James Edwards, Danville.

F—George Flynn, Red River.

H—Hannah Henry, Danville.

J—John Jones, jun. Lincoln Cty.

L—John Lambert, Mercer Cty. Jas. Logan, Kentucky. James Logan Esq. Shelbyville, John Lillard, Mercer Cty.

N—Sarah Millern, Washington Cty.

M—John New, Mercer Cty.

P—Michael Pufch, Washington Cty.

John Patrick, Esq. Maddison Cty.

R—Joseph Richeson, Greene Cty. Richard Reddy, Danville.

S—Mr. Shackleford, Madison or Lincoln Cty.

T—James Taylor, Esq. Campbell Cty.

S. FISHER, A. P. M.

Danville, Jan. 6th 1801.

# WANTED;

AN APPRENTICE to the Tanning and Currying Business, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, under good character, will be taken, and none other need apply.

Jocab Todhunter.

Living on Tates Creek road, nine miles from Lexington.

tf

January 12th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, one Sorrel Filley, with a blaze face, three years old past last spring, thirteen hands high, no brand to be seen on her; appraised to 3l.

DENNIS BOURNS.

November 6, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Paint lick meeting house, Garrard county, one bay Horse, three years old last spring, fourteen hands high, a small blaze in his face to the end of his nose, three white feet, no brand perceivable; appraised to 12l.

Wm. Provine.

Nov. 28, 1798

THE week before last a THERMOMETER and a WHITE HAT were taken out of my entry; the Thermometer had a fish skin case, & made by C. Tagliabue, LONDON: The Hat about half worn: I will give a DOLLAR for either, or FIVE DOLLARS on conviction of the thief.

John Bradford.

Lexington, Jan. 15th, 1800,

# LOST;

# A POST NOTE,

Of the United States of 3000 Dollars;

AND having appraised all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill, it can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to

John Tayloe.

Richmond, Dec. 21st, 1800.

The Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers for three times, and to forward their accounts to Mr. Augustine Davis, Postmaster, Richmond, for payment.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Paint lick meeting house, Garrard county, one black horse, a natural pacer, thirteen hands three inches high, large saddle spots on each side of his back, has on a large bell with a leather strap that is pieced and double buckle, a piece broke out of one side of the bell, and branded on the near shoulder but not legible; appraised to 2l. 10s.

John Slavin.

March 29th, 1800.

# SIX SLAVES FOR SALE.

TO be sold at Paris on the 30th day of this month, a NEGRO WOMAN and her FOUR CHILDREN; also a LAD; all of them likely and valuable. Three months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security.

JUDITH C. GIST.

January 15th, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife RACHAEL HUME, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, this is therefore to caution all persons against crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

Gabriel Hume.

January 11th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Madison County, near the old Court House, One Gray Mare, two years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder N, and the off buttock S, appraised to 15l.

William Smith.

December 27th, 1800.

# TWENTY-FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Lexington, some time in February last,

# JAMES CARSON,

an apprentice to the Black Smith's business—he is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, about eighteen years of age, dark hair and complexion, down look, speaks slow, and very impudent—is fond of idleness, and his company is generally of the lowest kind. Whoever will apprehend said boy and deliver him in Lexington, shall have the above reward, but no charges.

Henry Marshall.

January 8th, 1801.

# TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, from this place on the Twenty-Seventh instant a soldier of the United States army by the name of JOHN KINDIG,

a German, aged Twenty-Six years, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, brown eyes, by trade a cord wainer, any person apprehending said deserter and securing him in any gaol or delivering him to any officer of the United States army shall receive the above reward.

A. GRAY, Captain,

2d U. S. Regt. Infantry.

Lexington, 28th Dec. 1800.

# TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Limestone, on the evening of the 8th instant, Joseph F. M'Ferling, a private Soldier, twenty five years old, five feet ten inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, stout made, a scar on the left side of the upper lip, born in Scotland, though speaks more like an American; took with him a drab cloth great coat, a military coat, blue pantaloons, red vest, round hat, half boots, with some citizens cloaths; whoever will deliver said deserter to any officer belonging to the United States army, or secure him in any gaol in the United shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences.

MATHEW ARBUCKLE,

Lieut. 3d U. S. Regt. Infantry

Jan. 9th, 1801;

# NOTICE.

THE GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will meet at the Masons Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the second Monday in February, it being the 9th day of the month; when the members are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the

Most Worshipful Grand Master.

J. RUSSELL, Grd. Sec.

Lexington, January 9th,

A. L. 5801. A. D. 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Lexington, a Brown Mare, thirteen hands, three inches high, four years old last spring, branded on the nigh should 99, some saddle spots; appraised to 10l.

Patrick M'Mannus.

Nov. 12th, 1800.

# WANTED TO PURCHASE

About Eighty Hogheads

# TOBACCO:

For which I will give one half in CASH and the other in STORE GOODS.

Robert Miller.

Frankfort, Jan. 8th, 1801.